## for Inspectors. An Inspector in each contract district is all that the public interest can require. The whole system of inspection is of questionable utility. The taxes of the city should be expended in paying working men, and not in supporting a numerous class of persons amere lookers on to see others work. A very large proportion of the amount paid to Inspectors yields no advantage to the city. THE CITY BUDGET. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1853. ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1854. FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITT OF NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1888. Sommon Council:— venth section of the amended charter of 1849, seventh section of the city treasury except soney shall be drawn from the city treasury except me shall have been previously appropriated to the pur-or which it is drawn; and all appropriations shall be upon specific and ctailled statements. In writing, several heads of the departments, through the comp-Contracts are made by this department for filling sunken lots, which are paid by a requisition from the Street Department, and the treasury is reimbursed for the sums paid on these contracts by an assessment on the property. If the case before the Supreme Court, in relation to the validity of the contract with Wm. B. Raynolds, for removing dead animals, offal, &c., should be decided against the contractor, then the appropriation for that object can be essentially reduced VI.—INSTANTANT OF REFAIRS AND SUPPLIES. Batement No. 7 is an estimate from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The estimate for Russ pavement is \$250,000. The sum expended on this kind of pavement from January to Nov. 3 is \$100 000. The sum expended in 1852 was \$141 000. The Russ pavement in Broadway is nearly completed, and there is an injunction on the contract for paving Chatham sirest and the Bowery. If the contract first satisfact is not probable, in the present severa pressure of taxation, that an expenditure of this large sum would be deemed expedient, when it is considered that the streets referred to have recently been placed in a very good condition for the travelling public by the construction of the railroads and the consequent relaying of the pavements. The repairing of the street pavements, on which \$99,500 has been expended to the 8th of November, is proposed to be done by competent contractors for about \$50,00e. There was appropriated last year, for "street expenses and paving," the sum of \$226,000 for "street expenses and paving," the sum of \$226,000 for "street expenses and paving," the sum of \$250,000 proposed by the Commissioner. There is an estimate of \$37,000 for roads and avenues. The special paving the sum of \$250,000 proposed by the Commissioner. There is an estimate of one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars for new buildings, or any specific and detailed estimate respecting them as is required by the charter. A great number of buildings have been constructed for a much least sum. There is an estimate Making the total expenditure......\$522,150 Total expenditure, to be reimbursed by assessment. \$1,220,750 F or docks and slips, "new word," parable by taxation, (see close of staternest No. 3). \$165,000 Docks and slips, repairs. 50,000 Lands and places. 15,000 Cleacing docks and slips. 6,000 Reads and Eightin avenue. 15,000 Reads and Eightin avenue. 2,000 Read estate expenses. 43,660 Battery enlargement. 25,000 72,656 The work unfinished will prodably be covered by the balance of the appropriation in the Street Department, or so much of the amount as can be called for before January. For the sewers ordered to be constructed, and those which may be ordered in 1884, as appropriation of \$150,000 is added to the estimate furnished by the Street belance of the appropriation in the Street Department, er so much of the amount as can be called for before Jassary For the sewers ordered to be constructed, and those which may be ordered in 1864, as appropriation of \$150,000 is added to the estimate furnished by the Street Commissioner. The arrangement by which one department makes contracts in a species of financial circumicoution which ought to be remedied. Whatever facts are needed to canble the assessors to make the key for the reimbursement of the treasury could be furnished, leaving the Croton Aquedant Department, when a contract was closed, to apply directly to the Finance Department, as is done by all the other contracting and disbursing departments. If the former mode of paying contractors, after the assessments were collected, furnished any reason for paying for the construction of sewers through the Street Department, that are received of sewers through the Street Department, that are struction of sewers through the Street Department, that conditions are severally as the sement of the sum required for this department. No. 5 is an estimate of the sum required for this department of the sum required for this department. No. 5 is an estimate of the sum required for this department of the sum of the sement of the sum of the sement of the sum of the contracts were avarded, and these avards form the basis of the estimate. The settimet for expenditures in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas was made before the bids were received for several articles of expenditures in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas was made before the bids were received for several articles of expenditure; this serimate, therefore, is subject to considerable deduction. There is an estimate for "making lamps," 220,000, and for "glassing lamps," \$10,000. A few weeks since a contract was made with Mr. Tiebout for making 2,000 and another the sum as the series of the sum of the sum of the sum as the sum of the sum o

Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas, lows:— Thirteen officers to attend Supreme Court, \$700

To be raised by tax......\$18,711 71

To be raised by tax...

X.—MARINE COURT.

Statement No. 10 is an estimate of the sum required for the payment of salaries in the Marine Court. These are as follows:—

Statement No. 10 is an estimate of the sum required for the payment of salaries in the Marine Court. These are as follows:—

Statement No. 10 is an estimate of the sum required for the payment of the payment of the sum required for the payment of the payment of the sum required for the payment of the pa

Total. \$15.200

An additional Judge has been appointed in this court, and the salary of each of the three is one third greater than the sum paid to each of the two former Justices, the total increase being \$5,000. The salary of the clerk has been increased one-lourth, and the asistants are now paid \$4,900, instead of \$500 in 1852.

XII.—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Statement No. 11 is an estimate of the sum required for the maintenance of this office. The total is \$11,320, which includes a deficiency of \$600, and the amount of \$850 for an additional debt. All these sums are paid out of fees received from the Surrogate. This officer has paid into the Treasury since the 1st January last the sum of \$10,717 55, and has drawn therefrom \$8,570 23.

XII.—ONENEES.

Statement No. 12 is an estimate by the Coreners of the sums required by them for the year 1854, being \$16,000. This is an increase of \$4,000 over the appropriation of 1863.

This is an increase of \$4,000 over the appropriation of 1853.

XIII.—PIRE WARDENS.

Statement 13 is an estimate from the Clerk of Fire Warders of the amount of expenditures in 1854. There are twelve fire wardens, and their, pay has been increased from \$250 to \$500 each. The amount of appropriation required to be raised by tax is \$7,800 20.

XIV.—ROARD OF EXCUCATION.

Statement No. 14 is an estimate made by the Board of Education of the sum required to be raised by the Saperviors, and appropriated by the Common Council, for the erection and repairs of schoolhouses, and for the support and maintenance of the public schools of the city. The total sum to be appropriated is \$453,813 50.

XV.—COMMON COUNCIL.

Statement No. 15 is an estimate of the pay of the Common Council, and of the Aldermen as Supervisors, togeler with the salaries of the clerks and others of the Common Council. The totals are as follows:—
Pay of Common Council. 1. 253,500

Clerks and officers. 2600

Clerks and officers 10,350

Board of Health ... 3,250 00

Total \$207,622 50

The total for 1852 ... 241,832 50

Increase in 1854 ever 1852 ... 15.879 80

Add deficiency of salaries ... 10,000 00

Total \$257,898 ... \$257,898 ...

While the estimate under the head of "Salaries" stands at \$260 000. This sum covers only a portion of the amount annually paid as a compensation to individuals for their personal services, or, in other words, "Salaries." The amount of salaries of the police in atatement No. 16 is given at \$29,800. In addition to this, there are captains and lieutenants in each ward, at salaries of \$1,000 for the former, and \$500 for the latter. The policemea, also, un-The fellowing amounts are hereby appropriated for the payment of claims on Trust and Special accounts for the year from and including January 1, 1864, to and including December 31, 1864;—

Statement No. 21 is an estimate of the Counsel to the Corporation for salaries, disbursements, fees of extra counsel, and rayment on balance of intestate estates. The total is \$22,575.

Statement No. 22 is a statement giving the average of salaries unpaid for want of appropriation, alse for assessments. On the 20 per property of the country from and country from the country from and country from and country from the country from the country from and country from the country from the country from and country from the country from and country from the means of the country from and country from and country from and country from and country from anount thus of sun from and country from and country from and count

revenue bonds until the required sum can be raised by tax

The following statement shows the amount necessary to be appropriated for the year 1854, and the amount of tax required to be levied, viz.—

For expenditures of the city government, exclusive of the pay of "police," and "lamps and gas". \$2,346,038 00

For police. \$22,515 00

For lamps and gas \$23,110 00

For sixth annual instalment on building loan stock \$60,000 00 For sixth annual instalment on building loan stock.

For common schools, to meet the requisition of the Board of Education.

For three fourths of "Sta e mill tax,"...

For deficiency of taxation of 1853.... 50,000 00 633,813 50 810,224 69 123,770 22 Total......\$4,521,461 41 The following statement shows the increase and decrease in the estimates of 1852 and 1853, on the principal items of expenditure for the support of the city government, viz.:—

6,500 110,000 68,900 2,000 25,000

The amount of the tax levy in July last was \$5,067,-275 69. If to this had been added the State school tax of \$225,660 80, it wouls have made the total levy of 1853 equal to \$6,292,036 49. The tax levy now estimated for 1854 is \$4 521,461 41. If te this be added the State school itax \$225,660 80, it makes a total of \$4,747,122 21—being \$545 814 28 less than the levy of 1853, on the principle tated.

Total \$556,000
A more favorable result could han be have been anticipated. All which is respectfully submitted.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Almshouse, erection of new and extension and repsir of old buildings.

Building Loan Stock No. 2.

Charges on arrears of taxes.

Charges on arrears of a sessments. 

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR 1853. Appropriations and expenditures on trust and special accounts from Jan. 1. to Nov. 18, 1853.

Appropriations and experient series of the accounts from Jan. 1. to Nov. 18, 1853.

Appropriations.

Revenue Bonds of 1852...\$, 625 000 00

Revenue Bonds of 1853...\$, 1,600 000 00

Assessment Bonds of 1853...\$, 60,000 00

Moneys refunded on tax sales...\$, 000 00

Moneys refunded on tax sales...\$, 000 00

Charges on arrears of taxes...\$, 5,000 00

Charges on arrears of taxes...\$, 660 00

Fencing vacant lot...\$, 000 00

Interest on assessments...\$, 40 000 00

Liem on lots...\$, 22 888 92

Streets op ning...\$, 400 000 00

Streets arguing & ass'cont'ets 1,000,000 00 148 159 18

Total......\$6,221,222 55 \$4,159,684 46

82,275 00 12,000 00 143,000 00 30,000 00 290 000 C0 15,000 00 30,000 00 3 000 00 80 000 00 75,000 00 3,000 00 300,000 00 Fire Department...
interest -n revenue bonds...
Intestate estates...... Lands and places.
Markets
Mayorally fees.
Police
Roads and Eighth avenue. Real estate expenses..... Real extate expenses.
Strationery.
Street expenses.
Removing sunken vessels.
Sewors, repairing & cleaning.
Salaries.
Officers' fees.

Officers' fees. 35 000 00
Water pipes. 112 813 00
Russ pavement. 12 813 00
Decks and slips repairs. 50,000 00
Indexing registers. County
Cl'k's & Surrogate's offices. 50,000 00
Asylum for Juves ile Delicq's 50,000 00
Statistical tables. 50,000 00
Contract J Fire Department. 37 831 66
work. J Repairs & supplies 118 716 81 The Homicide at French's Hotel. TRIAL OF CORNELIUS COLLINS, TIMOTHY HAGAN, JAMES M'ABDLE, AND ALBERT J. BOGART, FOR THE

The Homileide at French's Hotel.

TRIAL OF CORNELIUS COLLINS, TIMOTIT HAGAN, JAMES M'ABDES, AND ALBERT J. BOGART, FOR THE MULDER OF WILLIAM STAFFORD.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon Judge Edwa-6s.

The prisoners, Colitias, Hagan, MoArdle, and Bogart, were indicted for the murder of William Stafford, on the 14th of May last, at French's Hotel, they being charged with having, on the evening of that day, entered the barroom of the hotel and assaulted the deceased, inflicting wounds from the effects of which he cied.

The prisoners are all young man of respectable exterior, and of rather preposeesing appearance. Mears, James T. Brady and Jonas B Philips, appeared for the defence, and the District Attorney for the presecution. The following jurors were empanelled:—

Elicha Farzo,
James Roses.

Harvey Springstein,
Chestel Janb,
Jesch Hicher,
The District Attorney, in opening the case for the prosecution, raid—May it please the Court—dentlemen of the Jury—The prisoners at the bar stand charged with laving on the 14th of May last, committed an assault upen the person of William Stafford, and inflicted wounds, by which assault and the injuries jurities, be lingered until the lith of June, and then died. They are, as you perceive all of them young period not allow the part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the individuals in linding these injuries, which part of the milding the proved that these individuals or any one of them, were participant in this buttal attack upon the man, it ay creating the even were an individuals or any one of them, were participant in this buttal attack upon the man, it ay creating the part of the development of the part of

the control of the co

manner. The definition of manelaughter in the third degree, is the killing of a human being in the heet of passien, by a dargerous weapon without design to effect death. It is a question whether a tumbler is or is not a dangerous weapon. Manslaughter in the fourth degree is the involuntary killing of another by any weapon, by means neither ernely nor unnatural, in the heat of passion. That is the dediction of manslaughter in the fourth degree. I have merely to remark gentlemen, that in a case of this importance, you should be assured that the prisoners are the persons who committed the assault, and if you have a reasonable doubt upon that subject, you should give them the benefit of it.

The joury then gave a verdict of "Not Guilty," without leaving their seats.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at ten-o'clock.

o'clock.

Before Hon. Judge sitchell.

James Rours on warm neglection.

The period of the consense of the special Elizabeth White, decome the content of the house and lot in question, in the yor of New York, in the year 1819, having previously made his will, whereby he devised this house and lot, with all other presenty, to his executors, in fee in trust to sellit and divide the proceeds as per consistents, he gave to he with \$8,000, in the coffores, and many, and as having no adverse intersect—the acting executor receiving the income and paying it over to some member of the family, by whom it was disbursed for their common benefit. The videor frequently said to the executor that she must get hest \$8,000 or her proportion of the ren =—meaning by the last expression, that her dower should be given to her, or the prevision in Heu of the their states of the secutor and the continued to receive her support out of the rents—the executor asping in realy to her. You get a support; what more do you want? Notither the executor nor the children exping in realy to her, You get a support; what more do you want? Notither the executor nor the children exping in realy to her, You get a support; what more do you want? Notither the executor nor the children exping in real of the will will be the service of the servic 

Marine Court.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Panings.

Nov. 29.—Henry D. Besett and Ann E. Basset us.

Richard C. Howe—This was a motion to set saide the order for the arrest of the defendant, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction is the matter. The Court ordered a reargument of the matter before the General Term.

Salmon W. Allis us. John B. Overton—This was an action to recover the amount of a promissory note made by defendant, payable to his own order, for \$300. It appeared that the note was given to C. B. Gey, deceased, late a lawyer of this city, and that the plaintiff admitted that the nete had been given him by 100 to get discounted in the New Haven Bank. This he did not do, but said as Goy owed him \$150, he would keep the note as collateral security for the payment of his debt. The defendant objects that the plaintiff is not the legal owner of the note, at least so far as to authorise him to collect the sum from defendant. Judgment for defendant, with \$10 costs.

John Larking of Thomas Larkin —This was an action to

ant objects that the plaintiff is not the legal owner of the note, at least to far as to authorise him to collect the sum from defendant. Judgment for defendant, with \$10 costs.

John Larkin vs Thomas Larkin.—This was an action to recover \$500 for work, labor and services performed by laintiff for defendant, as a carpenter, during the years 1850, \*10, \*20, and \*15%, on various buildings. The parties to the action are brothers, and considerable acrimony was evineed on the trial. The plaintiff in-itsel that there was a large balance due him for services, and that the defendant had repeatedly acknowledged it. The defendant called several witnesses, by whom it was shown that the plaintiff, as late as March last admitted that he and the defendant had retteld, and that defendant had paid him in full. Jurgment for defendant, with \$10 costs.

Samuel Haribut and others as Parsons of Goldsmith.—This was an action to recover \$400 the value of certain goods and merchandise sold by plaintiffs to defendants. The plaintiffs called a seleman in their employ, by whom the sale to defendants was proven. On cross-examination is appeared to also the witness that the witness had commenced an action thereing against the defendants for the same cause, and that the same had been dism seed; but that the assignment of the claim to the witness marely for the purpose of convenience. This the execution of the sasignment, but that it was made to the witness marely for the purpose of convenience. This the Court refused to also, but decided that the claim must be reassi, and to plaintiffs.

Alfred Mecks, assignee of William H. Mecks as Lissack H. Simpson.—This was an action brought to scover one per cent commission on \$18,000 for the sale of a house and let, No. 39 Prince street, New York, belonging to defendant. It appeared that an agreement of sale of that property was made between defendant and Elley Rooman, on, on which she paid \$200 but the defence insists the assignee of the claim was the agent between the parties, and that the defentive